E/2001/41
E/ESCWA/21/10

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

REPORT ON THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION
10-11 May 2001

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: 2001

SUPPLEMENT No. 21

UNITED NATIONS
New York, 2001

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E/2001/41
E/ESCWA/21/10

ISSN: 1011-7008

01-0530

United Nations Publication

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INTRODUCTION

1. The twenty-first session of the Commission was held pursuant to its resolution 196 (XVII) of 31 May 1994 on the frequency of sessions of the Commission and the Technical Committee and resolution 223 (XX) on the redesignation of the Technical Committee to "Preparatory Committee".

2. This report covers the work of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) at its twenty-first session, held at United Nations House in Beirut on 10 and 11 May 2001.

3. The report focuses attention on the essential points raised in the discussions that took place on each agenda item. The Commission adopted the report unanimously at the final meeting of the session, held on 11 May 2001.

I. ISSUES CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

4. At its third plenary meeting, held on 11 May 2001, the Commission adopted one resolution and decided to submit it to the Economic and Social Council for action. The text is as follows:

225 (XXI). THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ESCWA CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recognizing the vital role played by the development of scientific and technological capabilities and technological innovation in achieving the goals of sustainable development,

Recognizing also the need to integrate and coordinate the endeavours of all the parties concerned with the development of scientific and technological capabilities, including bodies from the public, joint and private sectors and the institutions of civil society, to employ technological innovation in order to promote the productivity and competitiveness of the production and services sectors in member countries,

Noting the possibilities which technological innovation capabilities offer with regard to facing the challenges and demands of globalization and the new systems and measures relating to the quality of products, the preservation of intellectual property rights and environmental protection,

Inspired by the specialized committees for the support of development endeavours based on scientific and technological development established by the other United Nations regional commissions,

1. *Decides* to establish a consultative committee on scientific and technological development and technological innovation, the main responsibility of which will be to sponsor endeavours aimed at scientific and technological development and technological innovation. The committee shall be composed of experts from the institutions of the public, joint and private sectors and of civil society, and from research centres involved with scientific and technological development and technological innovation in member countries, and shall have the following duties:

(a) To advise on the endeavours exerted by member countries with a view to acquiring modern technology and support such endeavours with regional and international expertise, with particular reference to information and communications technology, biotechnology and new materials technology;

(b) To propose ways of integrating and coordinating efforts aimed at transferring, adapting and mastering this technology, and promoting regional cooperation in these fields;

(c) To advise on priorities related to the programmes of work and medium-term plans adopted by ESCWA in the fields of developing scientific and technological capabilities and technological innovation;

(d) To follow up on the resolutions and recommendations of international and regional conferences relating to the development of scientific and technological capabilities and technological innovation which are attended by member countries; and to coordinate efforts related to the implementation of such resolutions and recommendations;

2. *Decides also* that this consultative committee on scientific and technological development and technological innovation shall hold its meetings at least once every two years, with effect from 2002;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to follow up implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on the progress that has been achieved in this regard to the Commission's twenty-second session.

3rd plenary meeting
11 May 2001

[redacted]

II. TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

5. The twenty-first session of the Commission was held in Beirut on 10 and 11 May 2001. The Commission, which held three meetings during the session, discussed the items on the agenda contained in paragraph 12 of this report and submitted the resolutions it had adopted to the Economic and Social Council for action.

6. The session was attended by the following members of the Commission:* Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

7. No State Member of the United Nations that was not a member of the Commission participated as an observer in the work of the twenty-first session.

8. In addition, representatives of the following United Nations entities attended as observers: Regional Commissions, New York Office; Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations headquarters, New York; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); World Food Programme (WFP); International Labour Organization (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); World Health Organization (WHO); International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); International Telecommunications Union, Arab Regional Office; World Meteorological Organization (WMO); and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

9. Representatives of the following inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also attended the session as observers: Arab Labour Organization; Arab Planning Institute; Council for Arab Economic Unity; Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development; Arab Center for the Study of Arid Zones and Dry Lands; Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organization; ARABCOM Global Business Group; Gulf Cooperation Council; Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities; International Information Transfer Organization; League of Arab States; Union of Arab Banks and Arab Towns Organization.

1. *Election of officers*

10. At its 1st meeting, held on 10 May 2001, the Commission elected His Excellency Mr. Basil Fulayhan, Minister of Economy and Trade and head of the delegation of Lebanon, as Chairman of the twenty-first session; His Excellency Mr. Youssif Hamad al-Ibrahim, Minister of Finance and Planning and Minister of State for Administrative Development Affairs, head of the delegation of Kuwait, and His Excellency Mr. Ali al-Qawasmi, head of the delegation of Palestine, as Vice-Chairmen; and His Excellency Mr. Salman Derbas, member of the delegation of Bahrain, as Rapporteur.

2. *Credentials*

11. In accordance with rule 11 of the rules of procedure of the Commission, the credentials of the representatives as submitted to the Executive Secretary were examined by the officers and found to be in order.

3. *Agenda and organization of work*

12. At its 1st meeting, the Commission adopted the agenda and organization of work of the session as amended (see E/ESCWA/21/1 and E/ESCWA/21/2, respectively). The amended agenda is as follows:

1. Opening of the twenty-first session.

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* For the names of participants, see annex I.

2. Election of officers.

3. Adoption of the agenda.

4. Proposed organization of work.

5. Adoption of the Agreement on International Roads in the Arab Mashreq.

6. Invitation to States Members of the United Nations and/or of the specialized agencies not members of the Commission to participate in the capacity of observer in the twenty-first session of the Commission.

7. Consideration and adoption of the report of the Preparatory Committee on the activities of the Commission:

   (a) Implementation of the programme of work for the biennium 1998-1999 (regular programme and technical cooperation activities);

   (b) Progress made during 2000 in the implementation of the programme of work for the biennium 2000-2001 (regular programme and technical cooperation activities);

   (c) Follow-up action at the regional level on United Nations world conferences;

   (d) Summaries of reports of sessions of the Commission's subsidiary bodies;

   (e) Draft programme of work and priorities for the biennium 2002-2003;

   (f) Financial status of the Commission's programmes.

8. The role of ESCWA in the coordination of regional activities of the United Nations system.

9. Efforts to combat HIV/AIDS in the ESCWA region.

10. Selected issues of importance for the future of the ESCWA region:

    (a) Facilitation of international transport of goods in the ESCWA region;

    (b) Strengthening expertise and networking in the field of foreign direct investment (FDI) in ESCWA member countries;

    (c) Sustainable development: the role of trade and environment;

    (d) Information technology and development;

    (e) Social policy for sustainable development.

11. Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources:

    (a) ESCWA policy on the mobilization of extrabudgetary resources;

    (b) Report on the use of extrabudgetary resources.

12. Date and venue of the twenty-second session of the Commission.

13. Other matters.

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-first session.

B. OPENING OF THE SESSION

13. The opening meeting of the session was held under the patronage of the President of Lebanon, General Emile Lahoud, who was represented at the meeting by His Excellency Mr. Mahmud Hamud, Minister for Foreign and Emigrants Affairs of Lebanon.

14. The Executive Secretary read out a message from the Secretary-General to the twenty-first session. In that message, the Secretary-General said that it gave him great pleasure to send his greetings to the twenty-first session of the Commission. He said that ESCWA played a critical role in bringing global issues to the attention of the region and conveying regional concerns and aspirations to a world-wide audience.

15. He expressed his satisfaction that the Commission would be discussing the Agreement on International Roads in the Arab Mashreq and indicated that adoption of that Agreement would be a landmark in the life of the Commission.

16. He also expressed his satisfaction that the agenda of the Commission included the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and described this as a good example of preventive action.

17. He noted that the Commission was operating under significant budgetary constraints and pointed out that the mobilization of extrabudgetary resources was one way of overcoming such constraints. He thanked the countries which had made generous donations to the Commission and, in particular, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, and expressed the hope that the Commission would continue to receive financial support.

18. The Secretary-General expressed his regret over the continuation of conflict in the region, and pledged that the United Nations would continue to do its utmost in the search for peace in the region and to fulfil the aspirations of all countries in the region for stability, prosperity and peace.

19. The Executive Secretary of ESCWA, Ms. Mervat Tallawy, delivered a statement which she began by congratulating Lebanon on the first anniversary of the liberation of South Lebanon. She expressed the hope that all the occupied Arab territories in Palestine and the Syrian Arab Republic would be liberated and that the suffering of the people of Iraq would end. She also expressed support for the Palestinian people and their struggle.

20. She welcomed the participants and expressed her gratitude for having been given the opportunity to serve the region through her appointment as Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of ESCWA. She paid tribute to the previous Executive Secretary of ESCWA, Mr. Hazem El-Beblawi, and thanked him for his endeavours during his term of office. She expressed the hope that cooperation would continue in order to achieve the objectives of ESCWA and reactivate its role as a regional coordination body, a role that was central to its mandate and its programmes as the representative body of the United Nations in the region.

21. In reviewing the current economic and social situation in the region, the Executive Secretary noted that, while in 2000 economic performance in the region had generally improved, it remained less than impressive. Oil continued to be the motivating force behind economic activity in the region.

22. She noted that the region's external debt was equivalent to 90 per cent of the region's GDP, which was much higher than the corresponding ratio in other regions. Furthermore, intraregional trade represented only 10 per cent of the region's total trade, which was low when compared to East Asia or Europe. In addition, FDI flows into the ESCWA region represented less than 1 per cent of the world FDI figure. While the tourism sector had grown, the number of tourists visiting the region accounted for a mere 2.5 per cent of the total world figure.

23. In the social sphere, she noted that ESCWA countries had made considerable advances, especially in the field of health. Educational enrolment rates at all levels had risen and qualitative educational development had generally occurred. Illiteracy rates had declined considerably, but remained high.

24. She stressed that the failure to link education to labour markets, the inability of economies to create new job opportunities at rates sufficient to absorb the pool of available manpower and poor regional coordination of manpower movement were among the major challenges confronting the region. Population movement was a central social issue in the region, which had given rise to a number of problems with serious social and economic consequences.

25. She referred to the "forced displacement" caused by the many disputes over the last decades and, in particular, the Israeli occupation of the territories of some Arab countries.

26. Because of economic transformations, the challenges of globalization and the social cost of increased mobility, speedier communications and technological changes, holistic social policies were required. ESCWA was currently preparing a study on the integration of social policies in the region in order to establish a clear and integrated social vision.

27. The Executive Secretary then reviewed development priorities for the region, which would guide and be reflected in the Commission's forthcoming programme of work. The most important of those priorities were: the comprehensive and integrated management of water resources and the updating of water policies; rationalization of the use of energy; the development, adaptation, deployment and "indiginization" of technology; raising the efficiency of transport in the region, in view of its vital role in promoting regional economic development; and the adoption of a forward-looking approach in formulating plans, policies and alternatives.

28. She emphasized the importance of the Commission's financial status to its programme of work and, in particular, extrabudgetary resources. She announced that, because of the Commission's lack of extrabudgetary resources, the secretariat was proposing to facilitate the provision of additional funds for ESCWA programmes on a voluntary basis. She hoped that she could count on the support of the delegates for that proposal.

29. In closing, she expressed the hope that the session would mark the inauguration of efforts towards integration, symbolized by the Agreement on International Roads in the Arab Mashreq. That Agreement would be the first step towards such integration.

30. The representative of the President of Lebanon, His Excellency Mr. Mahmud Hammud, Minister of Foreign and Emigrants Affairs, made a statement in which he welcomed the participants. He said that Lebanon was proud to host ESCWA in its capital and ready to provide every possible facility and all the support necessary to enable the Commission to continue to play its important role.

31. Lebanon was continuing its reconstruction efforts, with the emphasis on developing the individual in an atmosphere in which security and the rule of law prevailed and in which economic activity based on a free economy and individual initiative were encouraged.

32. The agenda of the session contained important items which concerned major economic and development challenges. He made specific reference to the Agreement on International Roads in the Arab Mashreq and the issue of sustainable human development, and stressed that the human being is the ultimate target of any political or economic activity.

33. With reference to the issue of globalization, he noted that there was general agreement that this represented an opening-up of the world and was a fact that would have to be dealt with realistically and rationally at every level. Its challenges might best be confronted by an Arab common market.

34. Information and communications technology stimulated economic and social development. The countries of the region should therefore develop their natural resources and human capacities and strengthen their ties with one another in order to achieve regional integration, in which ESCWA could play a key role.

35. He believed that those States which championned globalization should encourage an effective North-South dialogue in order to create a sound climate for international cooperation.

36. He expressed the hope that liberated South Lebanon would be included in ESCWA activities and assisted in the rebuilding of its towns and villages. He concluded by expressing his best wishes for the success of the session.

C. MAIN TOPICS OF DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

1. *Adoption of the Agreement on International Roads in the Arab Mashreq*
(Agenda item 5)

37. The representative of the secretariat said that the Agreement on International Roads in the Arab Mashreq was the first agreement that had been negotiated and concluded under the auspices of ESCWA. As such, it represented a turning point in the work of the Commission and a practical step on the road to effective regional and interregional cooperation.

38. On 10 May 2001, at the twenty-first session of the Commission, ESCWA member countries unanimously adopted the Agreement in its amended form. It was signed by the following eight member countries: Egypt, Iraq (initialed), Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen (initialed).

39. The Secretary of the Commission announced that the Agreement would be open for signature between 10 May 2001 and 31 December 2002.

2. *Invitation to States Members of the United Nations and/or of the specialized agencies not members of the Commission to participate in the capacity of observer in the twenty-first session of the Commission*
(Agenda item 6)

40. No requests to participate in the capacity of observer in the twenty-first session were received.

3. *Consideration and adoption of the report of the Preparatory Committee on the activities of the Commission*
(Agenda item 7)

41. The report of the Preparatory Committee was adopted as submitted. Nine resolutions were also adopted, in the form in which they appear in this report.

4. *The role of ESCWA in the coordination of regional activities*
(Agenda item 8)

42. This item is covered in E/ESCWA/21/5. The representative of the secretariat of ESCWA discussed some of the most important initiatives undertaken by the United Nations and ESCWA with a view to promoting regional cooperation between United Nations regional bodies. He referred to the annual coordination meetings which the United Nations recommends should be held in order to bring together the regional commissions and all United Nations funds, programmes and agencies and other institutions which carry out regional activities. He noted that the secretariat of ESCWA had been the first of the five commissions to respond to that call by convening the first meeting of the Regional Inter-agency

Coordination Group. That meeting considered the Group, which was established pursuant to a 1995 initiative of the secretariat, the most suitable forum and the most appropriate mechanism for the strengthening of regional cooperation. The Group has been redesignated the United Nations Regional Coordination Group.

43. It was reported that the Group held a number of meetings at which bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the regional organizations was reviewed and existing cooperation mechanisms were evaluated, together with ways of developing and institutionalizing such mechanisms. Discussions also touched on priorities and multidisciplinary subjects of common interest which could be more efficiently dealt with by the combined efforts of the United Nations system.

44. During the discussion, the following points were also raised:

(a) Questions were asked regarding the role of the United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative and his links with the coordination activities undertaken by ESCWA, and regarding coordination between United Nations bodies and member countries, and his impact on such activities;

(b) The representative of the secretariat responded that ESCWA was concerned with coordination at regional rather than country level and made every endeavour to become acquainted with the priorities and views of member countries when preparing its programme of work. There was a bilateral agreement between each of the five United Nations regional commissions and UNDP for the strengthening of mutual cooperation. At country level, there were a number of regional advisors who offered to members services that could prove useful in carrying out a regional comparison that could be useful at country level and in rationalizing the use of available resources;

(c) The Executive Secretary said that the aim of coordination was to avoid duplication and conserve financial resources. ESCWA was the regional arm of the United Nations in the area.

5. *Efforts to combat HIV/AIDS in the ESCWA region*
(Agenda item 9)

45. Under this agenda item, the representative of WHO reviewed document E/ESCWA/21/7. He noted that HIV/AIDS was a multidimensional health problem, and that the number of those carrying the virus throughout the world exceeded 34.3 million. He said that the aim of the report was to review the status of the disease and the factors that affected its proliferation everywhere in the world, with particular emphasis on the ESCWA region. He dealt with the effect of HIV/AIDS on urban development and its negative impact on economic activities. Of particular significance was the fact that the virus is the main cause of death among young people. He referred to the re-emergence of tuberculosis, and the fact that AIDS victims are very susceptible to infection with tuberculosis because of the deficiency in their immune systems. He reviewed the situation in ESCWA and neighbouring countries, saying that there were some 220,000 cases of the virus in the region. With reference to the dynamics of the proliferation of HIV/AIDS, he said that efforts to combat the virus, as yet in their infancy, could enable the region to control and prevent the spread of the disease.

46. The representative also identified the most important features of a successful approach to the problem, which included the following;

(a) The political leadership of each country must support endeavours to combat HIV/AIDS and dedicate some of its authority, capabilities and resources to that end;

(b) Public awareness must be raised through the media;

(c) The social sectors that are most at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS must be targeted;

(d) Young people must be protected through the preparation and implementation of courses of instruction on means of guarding against the virus;

(e) Every sector concerned, including the political, the religious, the media and the non-governmental sector, must be involved.

47. The deteriorating social situation affected the spread of the disease. While the most socio-economically deprived sectors were those most at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, the most vulnerable sectors varied from country to country according to occupation, social position, sexual practices and methods of drug abuse, geographical area and income.

48. With regard to the HIV/AIDS situation in the countries of the ESCWA region, the representative said that there was a huge discrepancy between the number of reported cases and the number of estimated cases, because of a widespread deficiency in the reporting of cases and monitoring in general. He enumerated the ways in which the virus is most commonly transmitted in the countries of the ESCWA region, which include transfusions using infected blood, drug abuse and mother-foetus transfer. He commended the role of the WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean in the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, and said that the joint planning operation for combating HIV/AIDS was dependent on comprehensive regional measures being pursued, with the focus on the countries of the ESCWA region, in three fields. Those fields were protection from sexually-transmitted disease and treatment of those infected; the availability of care for HIV/AIDS victims, those infected with sexually-transmitted diseases and vulnerable sectors; and communication and information on HIV/AIDS.

49. The representative concluded his review by referring to methods of combating HIV/AIDS, some of the most important of which are the carrying out of practical studies; the formulation of national strategies; making use of global studies in the field of protection against the virus; expanding the number of protective options; employing new approaches that have proven effective, suitably adapted to suit the society and its culture and customs; focusing on the most vulnerable sectors; and action to change high-risk behaviour.

50. The Government of Saudi Arabia said that it was obliged by the Islamic shariah to impose the death penalty on those who trafficked in or smuggled drugs. Such activity spread corruption, depravity and mental and physical degeneration, and was directly associated with the spread of dangerous diseases including HIV/AIDS. He therefore called upon the ESCWA countries to cooperate and exchange information and health and media expertise, with a view to restricting the spread of the HIV/AIDS virus and supporting endeavours aimed at finding appropriate remedies and protective vaccines. Such endeavours should be coordinated with the relevant parties, and it was to be hoped that ESCWA would be a centre for the exchange and dissemination of information and studies between its members, keeping them abreast of all the latest developments in the fight against this disease.

6. *Selected issues of importance for the future of the ESCWA region*
(Agenda item 10)

51. The representative of the secretariat introduced this item, as detailed in the following documents: E/ESCWA/21/8/Add.1; E/ESCWA/21/8/Add.2; E/ESCWA/21/8/Add.3; E/ESCWA/21/8/Add.4; and E/ESCWA/21/8/Add.5.

(a) *Facilitation of international transport of goods in the ESCWA region*

52. The representative of the secretariat summarized the study entitled "Facilitation of international transport of goods in the ESCWA region". The six-part study gives a detailed description of the freight transport procedures used in five States and the outcome of an analysis, in addition to making recommendations.

53. He identified the problems and the obstacles to freight transport operations, which include the high cost of procedures, the length of time required for the procedures and illegal practices.

54. He reviewed the recommendations made on the basis of the study, some of the most important of which are the following: procedures should be simplified and laws brought up to date; procedures should be clarified; unlawful practices should be eradicated; the labour force should be developed; data and information technology should be exchanged electronically; and institutional frameworks should be developed. He noted the need to establish national committees for the facilitation of transport which would bring together all the parties involved, both governmental and non-governmental, and have the authority to adopt and implement the recommendations in collaboration with the relevant parties.

55. During the discussion, the following matters were raised:

(a) In reply to a request that, in view of the fact that developments and reforms had been carried out in some of the countries covered by the study, the dates on which the data contained in the report were collected should be specified, the representative of the secretariat said that with respect to most of the countries involved, the data had been collected at the end of 1999. The data on Egypt had been gathered in April 2000;

(b) The question was raised as to the feasibility of publishing appendices containing all the data, and of that data being periodically updated and monitored by means of working papers, to be submitted to the Commission, on report-related work that had been carried out and improvements resulting from the adoption of study recommendations. In response, the representative of the secretariat said that the programme of work made no provision for the study to be updated. He therefore requested member countries to convey to the secretariat in writing the developments that had taken place in this sector. The Executive Secretary said that, in view of the importance of updating information and data in ESCWA publications in general, member countries could assist by assuring the provision of extrabudgetary resources;

(c) A proposal was put forward concerning a follow-up mechanism in which ESCWA could participate. Such a mechanism could be instituted by establishing a committee for the facilitation of international transport which would have the necessary authority to be effective. In response, the representative of the secretariat said that attempts were being made to form such a committee, along the lines of those that had been established in other regions. What was important was the existence of the political will to implement that suggestion;

(d) In response to a concern that was raised with regard to the security factor and the reconciliation of that factor with efficient freight transport procedures, the representative of the secretariat said that there was no conflict between the facilitation of freight transport and security because technological developments, particularly with regard to x-ray screening, were able to guarantee that a high degree of security could be rapidly assured.

(b) *Strengthening expertise and networking in the field of foreign direct investment in ESCWA member countries*

56. The representative of the secretariat began his review by referring to the basic goal of FDI and the issue of the environment and trade, and the importance of those matters to ESCWA countries and the Commission's programme of work. He discussed some of the most significant foreign investment-related problems, which included the absence of bodies for the collection of data on this type of investment and the lack of local ability to manipulate and analyse such data with a view to drawing-up the policies and strategies required. He also referred to the factors that have contributed to the decrease in savings within the national economy and the need for investment.

57. He concluded his review by stressing the need to mobilize extrabudgetary resources in order to enable the secretariat to provide the necessary support in this area. He also affirmed the need to coordinate the endeavours of Government and private sector institutions with a view to implementing the economic systems under discussion.

58. There was a general discussion on FDI and reference was made to the huge diversity in the amounts of FDI made to the Arab countries and the need to improve data collection in this field. Further reference was made to the negative impact of Israeli policy on FDI and the weakness of strategies.

(c) *Sustainable development: the role of trade and environment*

59. With respect to trade and environment, the representative of the secretariat said that the costs of environmental protection must be taken into consideration in the production process. Ways of exploiting the opportunities created by the environmental conditions imposed on exports were some of the most important of the issues under discussion.

60. The various export industries and, in particular, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), would be most affected by the environmental constraints that would be imposed. It would be necessary to develop economic systems that took into consideration the status of the production process in export industries and propose practical measures to cover the environmental cost while, at the same time, helping to find innovative solutions that could be applied in many ESCWA countries.

61. During the discussion, it was noted that taking environmental considerations into account could lead to improvements in the quality of exports and of agricultural exports in particular. The environment was therefore not a burden, but had the potential to support economic growth.

62. It was also noted that pressure was being brought to bear on developing countries to give priority to environmental issues. Given the huge cost of respecting such issues, which member countries were unable to bear, that priority would be bought at the expense of economic growth. Developing countries could not be compared with developed countries in this respect. The representative of the secretariat said that successful examples did exist of the opportunities created by the environmental constraints being exploited, and if member countries failed to respect environmental issues, they would lose the markets in which they enjoyed a relatively good position. Euro-Mediterranean Partnership funds had been allocated to cover environment-related costs, and assistance would also be available to support export industries and, in particular, SMEs.

(d) *Information technology and development*

63. The representative of the secretariat began his intervention by referring to the pivotal role of information and communications technology, biotechnology and new materials technology. He also referred to the expansion of knowledge-based production sectors.

64. He discussed the opportunities offered by the acquisition of appropriate technology and reviewed the position of ESCWA region countries in that respect.

65. The representative of the secretariat reviewed the requirements for the successful acquisition of appropriate technology, which include the following:

(a) Capacity-building in the field of research and development: language and culture;

(b) The formulation of appropriate policies and strategies and promulgation of suitable legislation;

(c) Capacity-building and independence, in the field of research and development in particular;

(d) The necessary facilities for the assimilation and transfer of technology;

(e) The involvement of Governments in awareness campaigns;

(f) Guaranteed access of low-income groups to the benefits of the digital economy;

(g) Cooperation with the private sector in expanding and modernizing the infrastructure;

(h) Cooperation with the institutions of civil society in fields including awareness and education, promoting the participation of women and guaranteeing the access of disadvantaged groups to the benefits of the digital economy.

66. The representative referred to the part played by ESCWA in providing support for member countries in the technological field. Assistance had been given in the formulation of technology policies; a regional initiative had been launched for the building of technology parks; coordination activities had been undertaken with regard to electronic commerce; and field activities had been carried out in certain countries.

67. Much remained to be done with respect to the establishment of technology parks and nurseries and industrial units using high-level technologies and the stimulation of FDI and promotion of its role in the recruitment and development of technology.

68. The establishment of an ESCWA consultative council on scientific and technological development and innovation would promote cooperation and the exchange of expertise between member countries and the coordination of technology-related strategies, and stimulate essential training.

(e) *Social policy for sustainable development*

69. The representative of the secretariat began his review of this item by referring to the recommendation made by the Committee on Social Development concerning the feasibility of the secretariat of ESCWA conducting a comprehensive survey on social policy in the Western Asia region. It was the secretariat's intention to prepare an analytical study on the status of policies in various fields of social development. The study would be the equivalent of a survey of the current status of social policies in the region and would be conducted as part of an ambitious project entitled "Towards Integrated Social Development Policies in ESCWA Countries". He said that this project aimed to build a structure for social policies in the Commission's member countries which would make it possible for those countries to exchange successful experiences and expertise. It would also help to achieve regional integration with regard to integrated social policies intended to attain sustainable and balanced socio-economic development. The project would be submitted to donor States and parties with a view to obtaining the extrabudgetary resources to fund its implementation in every Arab country.

70. He noted the number of activities undertaken as part of subprogramme 2 on improvement of the quality of life, and stressed the need to focus on specific high-priority fields that would serve a basic aim, rather than dissipating endeavours on a wide range of fields. It was suggested that the structure of ESCWA should be reviewed and the funds available for its activities allocated to best serve this priority. The Executive Secretary agreed with this view.

7. *Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources*
(Agenda item 11)

71. Under this item, the representative of the secretariat reviewed document E/ESCWA/21/9, referring to two important aspects of the issue, namely, secretariat policy on the mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and the uses to which those resources were devoted.

72. She recalled ECWA resolution 45 (IV) of 28 April 1977 concerning the financial status of the Commission's programmes and the strengthening of the Voluntary Fund, which invites member countries to determine the amount of their contributions to the Fund. She also recalled resolution 79 (VII) of 22 April

1980 on the strengthening of the Financial Contributions Account, which urges all member States to strengthen the Financial Contributions Account of ECWA so that the Commission may discharge its responsibilities vis-à-vis the growing needs of the member States.

73. The representative said that contributions to the Financial Contributions Account over the past 22 years had amounted to US$ 1.25 million.

74. The Governments of France and the Netherlands had made contributions that had been placed in the French Trust Fund and the Netherlands Trust Fund, but neither Fund had been replenished since 1991. The secretariat had also received extrabudgetary resources from certain other United Nations bodies and regional and international organizations, and she cited the most important of those donors.

75. The relocation in 1997 of the Commission from its temporary headquarters in Amman to its permanent headquarters in Beirut had been funded by four States, namely, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

76. In 1999 Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates agreed to honour the amount pledged to cover the cost of the ESCWA move by allocating resources to support ESCWA activities. This sum, a total of $1.3 million, was added to the Trust Fund for ESCWA Regional Activities.

77. In view of new funds being received by that Trust Fund, the Executive Secretary had established a committee which had set the conditions to be met by projects submitted by the relevant technical division for funding from the Trust. Those conditions were the following:

(a) The project has a strong bearing on the Commission's regular work programme;

(b) The project is potentially beneficial to ESCWA member countries;

(c) The project aims to strengthen cooperation and coordination with other United Nations agencies and NGOs in the region;

(d) The project has actual and/or potential co-sponsors;

(e) Implementation of the projects should not interfere with implementation of activities financed by the regular budget.

78. At the end of 2000 the secretariat had resolved to finance, at an estimated cost of $204,495, the following three projects, which were implemented that same year:

(a) Enhancing the ESCWA Role at the Doorstep of the Twenty-first Century;

(b) The Future Role of Oil in the Economies of ESCWA Member States: Market Stability and the Implications of the World Trade Organization Agreements;

(c) The Expert Panel on Information Technology and Development Priorities: Competing in a Knowledge-based Global Economy.

79. The representative of the secretariat concluded her review by referring to the following five projects, which the secretariat had decided to implement at a cost of $145,000:

(a) Globalization, the economy and the contribution of Arab women;
(b) Regional Human Development Report;
(c) Regional Symposium on Children;
(d) The development of a database on an integrated transport system in the Arab Mashreq (ITSAM);
(e) Empowerment of the Arab Family to Enhance its Role in Development and Social Cohesion.

80. In the course of the discussion, the need was noted for the institutional and organizational restructuring of ESCWA and the review of priorities. If ESCWA was to be able to perform more effectively, there was also a need for extrabudgetary resources to be increased, in view of the negative growth of the United Nations regular budget.

8. *Date and venue of the twenty-second session of the Commission*
(Agenda item 12)

81. It was decided to leave this matter to the secretariat of ESCWA and the Chairman of the twenty-first session.

9. *Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-first session*
(Agenda item 14)

82. The Commission adopted the draft report on its twenty-first session with the proviso that the amendments that had been agreed upon should be incorporated therein.

10. *Recommendation*

83. A number of delegations then strongly supported the recommendation that ESCWA secretariat activities should focus on a limited number of priorities and be correspondingly restricted. It was also recommended that attention should be focused on Arab regional integration and the study of mechanisms that would activate such integration; and on reviewing the existing organizational structure of the secretariat in order to best serve Arab integration. Here the statement made by the Executive Secretary in her opening address should be recalled. She mentioned the possibility of holding, in response to the concerns of countries in this regard, a special session in the biennium 2002-2003, in order to review priorities and organizational structure.

III. ISSUES TO BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

84. At its third plenary meeting, held on 11 May 2001, the Commission adopted a number of resolutions and decided to submit them to the Economic and Social Council for action or to bring them to its attention. Their texts are as follows:

226 (XXI). ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSION AND ITS SUBSIDARY BODIES

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Guided by section IV, rule 12, and section V, rule 18, of the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia relating, respectively, to the election of officers for the sessions of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies,

Recognizing the need to further streamline those rules,

Desirous of simplifying procedures for the election of officers for the sessions of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies,

Further desirous of involving all member States in the conduct of the sessions of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies,

1. *Decides* that, with effect from 2002, member States shall assume the chairmanship of the sessions of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, on a rotating basis, in Arabic alphabetical order;[1]

2. *Further decides* to amend the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in accordance with this decision.

3rd plenary meeting
11 May 2001

227 (XXI). ADOPTION OF THE FINAL REPORTS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE COMMISSION

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Having considered the final reports of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission,[2]

Noting with satisfaction the recommendations and conclusions contained therein,

Recognizing the importance of supporting action for the implementation of those recommendations,

1. *Adopts* the recommendations contained in those reports;

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[1] The English alphabetized list of ESCWA member countries is as follows: Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. In view of the fact that Lebanon assumed the chairmanship of the twenty-first session, the country which follows Lebanon in the Arabic alphabetical order shall assume chairmanship of the twenty-second session.

[2] E/ESCWA/C.1/21/6/Add.1-6.

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report on progress made in the implementation thereof in the context of the reports on progress made in the implementation of the programme of work for the biennium.

3rd plenary meeting
11 May 2001

228 (XXI). CHANGE IN THE TIMING OF THE SESSIONS OF THE SIX SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

The Economic and *Social Commission for Western Asia*,

Recalling its successive resolutions adopted during the period 1992-1999 on the establishment of the six subsidiary bodies of the Commission,[1]

Further recalling paragraph 2 of ESCWA resolution 219 (XIX) of 27 May 1999 on the frequency of sessions of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, which emphasizes that the sessions of said bodies shall be held once every two years,

Desirous of reinforcing the initiative taken by the secretariat in consulting member States and relevant United Nations offices on programme-related issues at the planning stage, in particular during the formulation of the medium-term plan and the programme budget,

1. *Decides* that the sessions of the subsidiary bodies of ESCWA shall be held not later than the end of the year prior to the holding of the session of the Commission, in order to avoid any confusion with the work of that session;

2. *Also decides* that directives contained in this resolution shall supersede all directives contained in the other relevant resolutions.

3rd plenary meeting
11 May 2001

229 (XXI). FREQUENCY OF THE SESSIONS OF THE ESCWA COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recognizing the importance to ESCWA member countries of the issue of transport and its function in facilitating intraregional and international commercial traffic,

Recalling its resolution 213 (XIX) of 7 May 1997 concerning the establishment of a committee on transport in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling also its resolution 219 (XX) of 27 May 1999 concerning frequency of sessions of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling further the follow-up actions required under the Agreement on International Roads in the Arab Mashreq,

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[1] Resolutions 179 (XVI) of 2 September 1992, 198 (XVII) of 31 May 1994, 204 (XVIII) of 25 May 1995, 205 (XVIII) of 25 May 1995, 213 (XIX) of 7 May 1997, and 214 (XIX) of 7 May 1997.

Decides that with effect from 2002, the Committee on Transport shall hold its sessions annually rather than biennially.

3rd plenary meeting
11 May 2001

230 (XXI). INTEGRATION OF THE SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSION AND THE SESSIONS OF ITS PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling its resolution 223 (XX) of 27 May 1999 on the redesignation of the Technical Committee,

Also recalling section V, rule 18, of the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, relating to the election of officers for subsidiary bodies,

Conscious that the redesignation of the Technical Committee as the Preparatory Committee underlines the complementarity between the sessions of the Commission and those of the Preparatory Committee,

Desirous of underscoring this complementarity,

1. *Decides* that, with effect from the twenty-second session, the meetings of the Preparatory Committee shall be an integral part of the sessions of the Commission;

2. *Further decides* to amend the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia accordingly.

3rd plenary meeting
11 May 2001

231 (XXI). MODIFICATIONS INTRODUCED TO THE PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES FOR THE BIENNIUM 2000-2001

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Having considered the progress made during 2000 in the implementation of the programme of work for the biennium 2000-2001,

Satisfied with the progress made therein,

Cognizant of the modifications introduced to the programme of work as listed in annex I to the report of the Executive Secretary on the activities of the Commission,[4]

Satisfied that a reasonable degree of modification is necessary in order to maintain progress in the programme of work,

1. *Approves* the changes introduced to the programme of work for the biennium 2000-2001;

[4] See document E/ESCWA/C.1/21/4(Part I).

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to include any further modifications to the progamme of work and priorities in the report that is submitted to member States in years when there is no session.

3rd plenary meeting
11 May 2001

232 (XXI). PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 2002-2003

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 55/234 of 23 December 2000 on programme planning, which adopts the medium-term plan of the United Nations for the period 2002-2005,

Noting that the medium-term plan reflects overall objectives, strategies and expected accomplishments for a four-year period,

Noting also that the objectives, strategies and expected accomplishments of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 are consistent with those of the medium-term plan,

Conscious that a new mechanism for accountability throughout the United Nations system has been fully elaborated in the programme budget for the period 2002-2003,

Conscious also of the need for cooperation on the part of member States in assessing the relevance of the work of the secretariat and in providing feedback on the operational aspects of the new system of accountability now in place,

Commending the efforts of the secretariat to conduct early consultations with member States, at the planning stage, on the relevance of the proposed priorities and outputs,

Also commending the efforts of the secretariat to consult the offices of the United Nations Development Programme located in ESCWA member countries on country priorities identified in Common Country Assessment reports,

1. *Approves* the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report to member States any changes introduced thereto;

3. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to distribute the programme budget to member States once it has been endorsed by the General Assembly.

3rd plenary meeting
11 May 2001

233 (XXI). THE STRENGTHENING OF COOPERATION BETWEEN MEMBER COUNTRIES IN THE FIELD OF SHARED WATER RESOURCES

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001 and, in particular, paragraph 18.1,

Recognizing the importance of developing cooperation between member countries in order to ensure optimum use of its meager water resources,

Appreciative of the fruitful cooperation between member countries with regard to groundwater resources,

Taking into consideration the recommendations made by the Expert Group Meeting on Legal Aspects of the Management of Shared Water Resources, held from 8 to 11 June 2000,

Recalling also the programme of work for the biennium 2000-2001 of the Energy, Natural Resources and Environment Division in the field of water resources, and the proposed programme of work for the biennium 2002-2003, which was adopted by the Committee on Water Resources at its fourth session, held from 14 to 17 November 2000, which includes the development of appropriate mechanisms, similar to those applied in other United Nations regional commissions, for strengthening cooperation between member countries in the field of water resource management in general and shared groundwater in particular,

1. *Urges* member countries to increase the level of their cooperation in the field of water resources and, in particular, with regard to shared groundwater, water-related legislation and the management of demand, by creating within the Committee on Water Resources working parties specialized in the various technical aspects of the field, with a view to harmonizing methodology with respect to the management of such resources;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take the necessary steps to facilitate the work of those parties through the ESCWA Committee on Water Resources.

3rd plenary meeting
11 May 2001

234 (XXI). RATIONALIZATION AND INCREASED EFFICIENCY OF ENERGY AND THE USE OF RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001 and, in particular, paragraph 18.1,

Recalling also the recommendations made by the Committee on Energy at its first and second sessions, held in November 1997 and November 1999 respectively,[5]

Recalling further the programme of work for the biennium 2000-2001 of the Energy, Natural Resources and Environment Division in the field of energy,

Taking into consideration the memorandum of understanding on establishment and activation of the renewable energy promotion mechanism (REPM) in the ESCWA region, signed on 5 October 2000,

1. *Urges* member countries to include in their energy-related programmes the policies and measures necessary in order to increase the efficiency of and rationalize energy use and promote the use of renewable sources of energy. This should be achieved through the devising of institutional frameworks for their implementation;

2. *Requests* member countries to take the measures necessary to support the performance of activities related to the renewable energy promotion mechanism, with a view to strengthening regional cooperation in that field; to this end, the endeavours of national focal points for the regional mechanism should be supported.

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[5] See documents E/ESCWA/C.1/20/7/Add.1 and E/ESCWA/C.1/21/6/Add.1.

235 (XXI). ADOPTION OF THE AGREEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL ROADS IN THE ARAB MASHREQ

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recognizing the increasing importance of the issue of the facilitation of transport and, in particular, of transboundary transport, in the light of contemporary trends including globalization and the establishment of free trade zones which make it necessary to take action to reduce the obstacles to international commercial traffic,

Recalling the recommendations made by the Committee on Transport at its first session, which was held at ESCWA headquarters in Beirut on 9 and 10 February 1999, and the declaration issued at that session on the adoption and development of an integrated transport system in the Arab Mashreq (ITSAM), of which the Commission took cognizance in its resolution 221 (XX),

Recalling also the recommendation made by the Committee on Transport at its second session, which was held in February 2001, to the effect that the draft agreement on international roads in the Arab Mashreq should be adopted,

Affirming that the ITSAM network represents the goal for the integration of the various means of transport in order to connect the countries of the ESCWA region, with a view to encouraging intraregional commerce, and link those countries with neighbouring regions, thereby serving international and transit commerce,

Recalling further that all transport-related activities in ESCWA are aimed at facilitating the transportation of goods and movement of persons on the regional network through taking action on a number of tracks, including the harmonization of basic transport infrastructure specifications, including the specifications for the regional road network, and that this is to be achieved through the preparation of the Agreement on International Roads in the Arab Mashreq,

Noting the careful stages in which the draft agreement was prepared and the fact that its present form was reached after taking into consideration the comments of member countries,[6]

1. *Adopts* the draft agreement on international roads in the Arab Mashreq;

2. *Requests* the secretariat of ESCWA to intensify its endeavours and give the requisite priority to the development of the integrated transport system in the Arab Mashreq and facilitation of international commercial and passenger traffic in the region, with a view to benefiting from the increased volume of commercial and tourist exchanges between member countries and between the countries of the region and every country in the world;

3. *Urges* member countries to take the constitutional measures for ratification of the Agreement in order to ensure that it enters into force at the earliest opportunity.

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[6] See document E/ESCWA/TRANS/2001/3. This contains the text of the Agreement, which was adopted by the Commission on 10 May 2001 and signed on the same day.

236 (XXI). DESIGNATING THE SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSION AS THE FORUM FOR A BIENNIAL PLEDGING CONFERENCE

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recognizing the importance of mobilizing extrabudgetary resources in support of programmed activities,

Deeply concerned about the decline in extrabudgetary resources made available to the secretariat of ESCWA,

Aware of the sizeable contributions made to some of the other regional commissions to supplement their extrabudgetary funds,

Conscious of the role extrabudgetary resources may play in allowing the Commission to expand the scope of work for existing outputs to cover new countries, issues and dimensions,

Recognizing that the biennial session of the Commission would serve as the most suitable forum for a pledging conference to raise extrabudgetary resources in support of activities and projects, with relevant information circulated among member States prior to the session for their consideration,

1. *Decides* to hold a pledging conference during each session of the Commission;

2. *Invites* member States to increase contributions in order to finance the Commission's extrabudgetary activities;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to seek contributions from States other than ESCWA member States, organizations and individuals;

4. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to provide member States with proposals regarding specific activities to be funded from extrabudgetary resources.

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237 (XXI). DRAFT RESOLUTION REHABILITATION OF ECONOMIC SECTORS IN PALESTINE

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Noting the difficult economic conditions being endured in Palestine as a result of the confrontation with Israel and the damage sustained by the Palestinian economic infrastructure in the course of that confrontation,

Convinced of the need to take practical measures to assist Palestine in rehabilitating its economic sectors,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to include under the budgetary resources available to the secretariat activities to be planned by the secretariat and implemented in consultation with the relevant Palestinian institutions;

2. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to take measures to ensure that the extrabudgetary resources necessary to finance such activities are available, by lobbying the relevant funding institutions.

3rd plenary meeting
11 May 2001

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

A. ESCWA MEMBERS

Bahrain

H.E. Mr. Abdul Aziz bin Muhammad al-Fadhel
Minister of State for Consultative Council Affairs

H.E. Mr. Abdullaziz Abdullrahman Bu Ali
Ambassador of Bahrain to the Syrian Arab Republic

Ms. Hind Salman Al Khalifa
Assistant Under-Secretary for Social Affairs
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Mr. Salman Mansour Derbas
Head of Social Habilitation Section
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Mr. Fuad Sadiq al-Baharnah
Second Secretary-Consul
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Mohammad Rashid al-Aamir
Secretary of Minister of State for Consultative Council Affairs
Prime Minister's Office

Egypt

H.E. Mr. Mokhtar Khattab
Minister of Public Enterprise

H.E. Mr. Ibrahim El-Dimeery
Minister of Transport

H.E. Mr. Adel El-Khedry
Ambassador of Egypt to Lebanon

Mr. Soliman Awaad
Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Mohamed Talaat Khattab
Chief Under-Secretary
Ministry of Transport

Mr. Amgad Abdel Ghaffar
Director of International Economic Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ms. Rania El-Banna
Second Secretary
Embassy of Egypt in Lebanon

Mr. Essam Abdel Fattah Mohamed
Technical Researcher
Office of Minister of Public Enterprise

Iraq

Mr. Nabil Abdullah al-Janabi
Chargé d'affaires
Embassy of Iraq in Lebanon

Mr. Sabri Kati' Abed
Under-Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Communications
Ministry of Transport and Communications

Jordan

H.E. Mr. Jawad Hadeed
Minister of Planning

Mr. Nassar Habashneh
Second Secretary
Embassy of Jordan in Lebanon

Mr. Mohammad Abdalla al-Shoha
Economic Researcher
Ministry of Planning

Kuwait

H.E. Mr. Youssif Hamad al-Ibrahim
Minister of Finance, Minister of Planning and Minister of State for Administrative Affairs

H.E. Sheikh Ahmad Abdullah Al Sabah
Minister of Communications

Mr. Hamid Abbas
Deputy Minister of Communications

Kuwait (*continued*)

Mr. Khaled Ashour al-Marzouq
Assistant Under-Secretary for Transportation
Ministry of Communications

Ms. Inam Abdulla al-Mutawa
Director of the Human Development Sector
Ministry of Planning

Mr. Bader al-Othman
Director, Office of the Minister of Finance, Minister of Planning and Minister of Administrative Affairs

Mr. Jaber Abbas Qabazard
External Coordinator
Planning and Follow-up Sector
Ministry of Planning

Mr. Fahad Saad al-Masoud
Director, Transport Directorate
Ministry of Communications

Mr. Sami Abdul Aziz al-Hamad
Second Secretary
Embassy of Kuwait in Lebanon

Mr. Ali Sayed Abed al-Musawi
Head of Coordination and Follow-up Section
Ministry of Communications

Lebanon

H.E. Mr. Basil Fulayhan
Minister of Economy and Trade

H.E. Mr. Najeeb Mikati
Minister of Public Works and Transport

H.E. Ambassador Antoine Chedid
Director of the International Organizations
Ministry of Foreign and Emigrants Affairs

Mr. Fady Nammar
Director General of Roads and Buildings
Ministry of Public Works and Transport

Mr. Berj Hatjian
Director General
Ministry of Environment

Mr. Hassan Mohamed Hashim
General Director of Investment
Ministry of Energy and Water

Mr. Habib Khawaja
Director of Social Development
Ministry of Social Affairs

Mr. Adib Nehmeh
Project Manager
Ministry of Social Affairs

Mr. Mazen Hanna
Consultant,
Ministry of Economy and Trade

Mr. Mansoor Chahine Kassab
Head of Animal Resources Directorate
Ministry of Agriculture

Ms. Lamya al-Tawm
Agricultural Engineer
Directorate of Plant Resources
Ministry of Agriculture

Mr. Ali Ahmad Sarhal
Chief, Department of Programming
Council for Development and Reconstruction

Ms. Najwa Yaacoub
Statistician
Directorate of Central Statistics

Mr. Sami Assy
Chief of Technical and Industrial Services
Ministry of Industry

Ms. Hazar Caracalla
Economist, Minister's Office
Ministry of Economy and Trade

Oman

H.E. Sheikh Abd al-Malik bin Abdullah al-Hanai
Deputy Minister
Ministry of National Economy

Mr. Muhammad bin Khalil al-Jazmi
Chargé d'affaires
Embassy of Oman in Lebanon

Oman (*continued*)

Mr. Ahmed bin Rashed al-Mamari
Director General, Sectoral Services Development
Ministry of National Economy

Mr. Mohammed bin Yahya al-Shabibi
Director, Arab and International Economic Organizations Department
Ministry of National Economy

Ms. Suad Mohammed Youssif al-Fadhel
Director, Technical Cooperation
Ministry of National Economy

Mr. Ahmed Fadhil al-Farid
Director, Internal and Foreign Trade Statistics Department

Palestine

H.E. Mr. Ali al-Qawasmi
Minister of Transport

Mr. Mahmoud Eid Hassan Qawasmi
Director General
Ministry of Transport

Mr. Mohamad Amin Jaradat
Director General, Road Transport
Ministry of Transport

Mr. Abdelhafith Nofal
Director General
Ministry of Economy and Trade

Qatar

H.E. Mr. Ahmad bin Abdullah Al Mahmood
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs

H.E. Mr. Mohammad Ali al-Nouemi
Ambassador of Qatar to Lebanon

Mr. Saif Mokaddam al-Boainin
Director, Arabic Affairs Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Ghulam Abdullah Jankir
Director General
Department of Ports, Maritime Affairs and Transport
Ministry of Communications and Transport

Mr. Saleh Rashed al-Suleiti
Director of Expropriation
Ministry of Municipality Affairs and Agriculture

Mr. Hamad bin Salem Al Khalifa
Head of Land Transport Section
Ministry of Communications and Transport

Mr. Mubarak Rashid Al Khalifa
Chief, Statistics Department
Ministry of Finance, Economy and Trade

Mr. Saed Yoseph al-Suleiti
Protocol Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Saudi Arabia

H.E. Mr. Ismail bin Ibrahim al-Shora
Under-Secretary for Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

H.E. Mr. Fouad Sadek Moufti
Ambassador of Saudi Arabia to Lebanon

H.E. Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulrahman Alohaly
Under-Secretary, Transport Affairs
Ministry of Communications

Mr. Abdulaziz ibn Muhammad al-Tuwaijry
Assistant Under-Secretary for Planning
Ministry of Communications

Mr. Abdalla bin Amor al-Aamoudhi
Director General of Social Development
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Mr. Essam Hamad al-Moubarak
Director General of External Trade

Mr. Nasser Saleh al-Hozaim
Director of Immunology Section
National AIDS Prevention Programme
Ministry of Health

Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim al-Haizan
Senior Specialist, Economist
Ministry of Finance and National Economy

Mr. Saud Mohammed Arafat
Engineering Supervisor

Saudi Arabia (*continued*)

Mr. Ibrahim Abdallah al-Sharif
Director General, Public Welfare Authority
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Mr. Mohammed Fida'a al-Din bin Mahmoud Al Idriss
Economic Advisor
Ministry of Planning

Mr. Jamal Ibrahim Nasef
First Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Khalid bin Fahed Aboheimed
Administrative Supervisor, Department of Planning and Follow-up
King Abdul-Aziz City for Science and Technology

Mr. Fahad M. Sabbagh
First Secretary, Economic and Cultural Affairs
Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Lebanon

Syrian Arab Republic

H.E. Mr. Essam al-Za'eem
Minister of State, Planning Affairs

Mr. Essmat Shiekh Ibrahim
Assistant Minister of Communications

Mr. Faraj Bichara
Director of Transport and Communications Planning
State Planning Authority

Mr. Ahmad Jalalaldin Fadloun
Director of Road Transport
Ministry of Transport

Ms. Adiba Atki
Director of International Cooperation
State Planning Authority

Ms. Ihab Mawaldi
Deputy Planning Director
Ministry of Communications

United Arab Emirates

H.E. Sheikh Humaid bin Ahmad al-Mualla
Minister of Planning

Mr. Abdullatif Mohammad bin Hammad
Deputy Minister
Ministry of Planning

Mr. Rashed Abdul-Rahman al-Neaimi
Director of Central Statistics Department
Ministry of Planning

Mr. Mohammad Abdulrahman al-Marzooqi
Director of Land Affairs Department
Ministry of Communications

Mr. Jamal Hasan al-Hosani
Assistant Director for Design and Studies
United Arab Emirates Works Department, Abu Dhabi

Mr. Mohamed Saleh Samhan al-Nuaimi
Mezyed Customs Manager
Abu Dhabi Customs Department

Mr. Rasin Kadri al-Mufti
Director of Design and Studies
Abu Dhabi Municipality Urban Planning Department

Yemen

H.E. Mr. Abdul-Rahman Mohammad Tarmoum
Deputy Minister of Planning and Development

H.E. Mr. Abdul Hamid Ahmad al-Mutawakil
Under-Secretary
Ministry of Public Works and Urban Development

H.E. Mr. Yehyi Ahmad al-Kahlani
Under-Secretary, Affairs of Organizations
Ministry of Transport

Mr. Gamal Yacoob Abdul Majid
Head of ESCWA Section
Ministry of Planning and Development

B. UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Regional Commissions/New York Office (RCNYO)

Rima Khalaf Hunaidi
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director
New York

Office of Legal Affairs/UN Headquarters (OLC/OLA)

Mr. Vladimir Golitsyn
Principal legal officer
New York

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Mr. Yves de San
Resident Representative
Beirut, Lebanon

Mr. Anwar Haddad
Assistant Resident Representative
Beirut, Lebanon

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Mr. Rafik Saidi
Chief of Mission
Beirut, Lebanon

World Food Programme (WFP)

Mr. Marwan Kokash
WFP Representative and Country Director in Jordan

International Labour Organization (ILO)

Ms. Azita Berar Awad
Deputy Regional Director for Arab States
Beirut, Lebanon

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Mr. Nourredine Kadra
FAO Representative
Beirut, Lebanon

World Health Organization (WHO)

Dr. Alissar Rady
Medical Officer
Beirut, Lebanon

Dr. Habib Latiri
Resident Representative
Beirut, Lebanon

Dr. Mostafa El-Nakib
Medical Officer
Beirut, Lebanon

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Mr. Ahmed Zerhouni
Regional Director
Middle East Office
Cairo, Egypt

International Telecommunications Union/Arab Regional Office (ITU)

Mr. Mohamed Abdalla
Senior Advisor
Cairo, Egypt

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Mr. Abdo Phillipe Bejjani
WMO Representative
Beirut, Lebanon

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Mr. Giuseppe Papuli
NIDO Representative
Beirut, Lebanon

C. INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

League of Arab States

Mr. Mohamed Zachriya Ismail
Assistant Secretary General for
International Political Affairs

Arab Labour Organization

Mr. Adib Fahd El-Homsi
Regional Advisor of Arab Labour Office

Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organization

Mr. Talaat al-Dafer
Director General

Mr. Hamed al-Ma'amoun Alameddine
Director
Center of Standardization

Council for Arab Economic Unity

Mr. Ahmad Juwaili
Secretary General

Arab Centre for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands

Mr. Hassan Saud
Director General

Mr. Mohammed Fadel Wardeh
Coordinator of Cooperative Programmes
ACSAD-IFAD
Director of Administration

Gulf Cooperation Council

Mr. Sultan bin Ghanem al-Ghanem
Director, Transport and Communications
Department

Arab Towns Organization

Mr. Ghassan Saman
Assistant Director General

Arab Planning Institute

Mr. Essa al-Ghazali
Director General

Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development

Mrs. Mirvat Badawi
Director, Technical Department

Union of Arab Banks

Mr. Fouad Mohammad Shaker Sayed
Ahmad
Secretary General

Mr. Mohammad Fadhel Wardeh
Coordinator, Cooperation Programmes
between ACSAD and IFAD

Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities

Mr. Salim Mohammed Itani
Member, Beirut Municipal Council

ARABCOM Global Business Group

Mrs. Katia Tayar
Chair Person

International Information Transfer Organization

Mr. Farouk Mawlawi
Regional Director, Middle East

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMISSION AT ITS TWENTY-FIRST SESSION

Symbol	Agenda item	Title
E/ESCWA/21/1	3	Agenda
E/ESCWA/21/1/Add.1	3	Annotated agenda
E/ESCWA/21/2	4	Organization of work
E/ESCWA/21/3	5	Invitation to States Members of the United Nations and/or of the specialized agencies not members of the Commission to participate in the capacity of observer in the twenty-first session of the Commission
E/ESCWA/21/4 E/ESCWA/C.1/21/9	6	Report of the Preparatory Committee on the activities of the Commission
E/ESCWA/21/5	7	The role of ESCWA in the coordination of regional activities of the United Nations system
E/ESCWA/21/6/Rev.2	8	Adoption of the Agreement on International Roads in the Arab Mashreq
E/ESCWA/21/6/Add.1	8	Summary of the preparatory stages for the Agreement on International Roads in the Arab Mashreq
E/ESCWA/21/7	9	Efforts to combat HIV/AIDS in the ESCWA region
E/ESCWA/21/8	10	Selected issues of importance for the future of the ESCWA region
E/ESCWA/21/8/Add.1	10 (a)	Facilitation of the international freight transport in the ESCWA region
E/ESCWA/21/8/Add.2	10 (b)	Strengthening expertise and networking in the field of foreign direct investment In ESCWA member countries
E/ESCWA/21/8/Add.3	10 (c)	Sustainable development: the role of trade and environment
E/ESCWA/21/8/Add.4	10 (d)	Information technology and development
E/ESCWA/21/8/Add.5	10 (e)	Social policy for sustainable development
E/ESCWA/21/9	11	Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources
E/ESCWA/21/10	14	Report of the Commission on its twenty-first session

Annex III

LIST OF PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE COMMISSION SINCE ITS TWENTIETH SESSION

Symbol	Title
E/ESCWA/1999/1	الحقوق الأساسية للبلدان النامية في ظل الغات ومنظمة التجارة العالمية
E/ESCWA/1999/2	CESAO (1974-1999): Vingt-Cinq Ans au Service du Développement de la Région [Also available in Arabic and English]
E/ESCWA/1999/4	The ESCWA Region: Twenty-Five Years (1974-1999): Political, Economic and Social Developments [Also available in Arabic]
E/ESCWA/1999/5	Publications and Documents of ESCWA: Twenty-Five Years
E/ESCWA/1999/6	اهتمامات دول الإسكوا بمنظمة التجارة العالمية، الاتفاقات ومستقبل المفاوضات التجارية
E/ESCWA/2000/1	Report of the Executive Secretary, June 1999 – April 2000
E/ESCWA/2000/2	1998-1999 Report
E/ESCWA/AGR/1999/1	National Farm Data Handbook for Lebanon
E/ESCWA/AGR/1999/5	مواءمة مواصفات ومقاييس بعض السلع الزراعية من أجل تصديرها الى السوق الأوروبية من دول منطقة الإسكوا
E/ESCWA/AGR/1999/7	السياسات التصديرية والتسويقية لمجموعة مختارة من المنتجات الزراعية في ضوء التطورات الوطنية والإقليمية والعالمية
E/ESCWA/AGR/1999/8	Rural Community Development through Strengthening Institution Building: Two Case-Studies from Lebanon
E/ESCWA/AGR/1999/9	Economic Assessment of On-Farm Water Use Efficiency in Agriculture: Two Case-Studies
E/ESCWA/AGR/1999/10	Evaluation of Agricultural Policies in Selected ESCWA Member Countries: A Case-Study of Lebanon (Policy Analysis Matrix Approach)
E/ESCWA/AGR/1999/11	السلام والتعاون الاقتصادي والإقليمي في مجالات الزراعة في منطقة الإسكوا
E/ESCWA/AGREB/1999/21	Review of Agriculture in ESCWA Member Countries, Number 21
	استعراض الزراعة في بلدان اللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا العدد ٢١
E/ESCWA/AGR/2000/2	مواءمة المواصفات والمقاييس لبعض المدخلات الزراعية في دول غربي آسيا

Symbol	Title
E/ESCWA/ED/1998/1	قضايا المستقبل في جدول أعمال منظمة التجارة العالمية
E/ESCWA/ED/1998/2	منظمة التجارة العالمية والاتفاقات المنبثقة عنها وانعكاساتها على الدول العربية
E/ESCWA/ED/1998/3	تسوية المنازعات التجارية في إطار منظمة التجارة العالمية
E/ESCWA/ED/1999/2	Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Agreements: A Critical Assessment
E/ESCWA/ED/1999/3	Inflation in the ESCWA Region: Causes and Effects
E/ESCWA/ED/1999/4	تقييم برامج الخصخصة في منطقة الإسكوا
E/ESCWA/ED/1999/6	Trade Efficiency in ESCWA Member Countries: A Comprehensive Study
E/ESCWA/ED/1999/11	Arab Economic Integration Efforts: A Critical Assessment
E/ESCWA/ED/1999/13	Review and Appraisal of Progress Made by the Republic of Yemen in the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s [Also available in Arabic]
E/ESCWA/ED/1999/14	Development of Financial Markets in the ESCWA Region
E/ESCWA/ED/1999/15	Appraisal of the Middle East and North Africa Conferences
E/ESCWA/ED/1999/16	Challenges and Opportunities of WTO on Services in Selected ESCWA Member Countries: Tourism
E/ESCWA/ED/1999/17	Role of Foreign Direct Investment in Economic Development in ESCWA Member Countries
E/ESCWA/ED/1999/18	Implications of Issues Negotiated in the WTO Committee for Trade and Environment for ESCWA Member Countries: The Cases of Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon
E/ESCWA/ED/1999/24	Consumer Protection Under a Liberalized Trade System in Selected Countries of the ESCWA Region
E/ESCWA/ED/2000/1	Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the ESCWA Region, 1999-2000 Summary [Also available in Arabic]
E/ESCWA/ED/2000/2	Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the ESCWA Region, 1999-2000
E/ESCWA/ED/2000/3	Comparative Study on Corporate Tax: Prospect for Harmonization in the ESCWA Region
E/ESCWA/ED/2000/5	Preliminary Overview of Economic Developments in the ESCWA Region in 2000
E/ESCWA/ENR/1999/1	Groundwater Quality Control and Conservation in the ESCWA Region
E/ESCWA/ENR/1999/2	Application of Satellite Remote-Sensing Methods for Hydrogeology in the ESCWA Region

Symbol	Title
E/ESCWA/ENR/1999/5	تقييم مدى كفاية التشريعات البيئية وتعزيز آليات تنفيذها فـــى منطقـــة الإسكوا
E/ESCWA/ENR/1999/6	Groundwater Resources in Paleogene Carbonate Aquifers in the ESCWA Region: Preliminary Evaluation
E/ESCWA/ENR/1999/10	طرائق التعاون فى مجال ربط الشبكات الكهربائية بين الدول الأعضاء فى الإسكوا
E/ESCWA/ENR/1999/11	Harmonization of Environmental Standards in the Water Sector of the ESCWA Member States
E/ESCWA/ENR/1999/13	Updating the Assessment of Water Resources in ESCWA Member Countries
E/ESCWA/ENR/1999/15	Current Water Policies and Practices in Selected ESCWA Countries
E/ESCWA/ENR/1999/16	Development of Freshwater Resources in the Rural Areas of the ESCWA Region by Using Non-Conventional Techniques
E/ESCWA/ENR/1999/19	تقويم خصخصة قطاع توليد الطاقة الكهربائية فى دول مختارة أعضاء في الإسكوا
E/ESCWA/ENR/1999/21	Towards Harmonization of Environmental Standards in the Energy Sector of ESCWA Member States
E/ESCWA/ENR/1999/22	Progress Achieved in the Implementation of Chapter 18 of Agenda 21, with Emphasis on Water for Sustainable Agricultural Production: Case-Studies of Egypt, Jordan and Oman
E/ESCWA/ENR/1999/24	Promotion of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, with Particular Emphasis on Rural and Remote Areas
E/ESCWA/HS/1998/1	The Socio-Economic Effects of Israeli Settlements on the Palestinian People and the population of the Occupied Golan
E/ESCWA/HS/1999/1	المستوطنات الحضرية والفقر
E/ESCWA/HS/1999/3	السياسات الإسكانية والتحضر: ملامح قطرية، الجمهوريـــة العربيـــة السورية
E/ESCWA/HS/1999/4/Rev.1	التحولات البيئية والتنمية الحضرية المستدامة في منطقة الإسكوا
E/ESCWA/HS/1999/5	Urban Governance and Participatory Development
E/ESCWA/HS/1999/6	قضايا السياسات الإسكانية في دول منطقة الإسكوا
E/ESCWA/HS/1999/7/Rev.1	Human Settlement Data Sheets for the ESCWA Region كشوفات بيانات المستوطنات البشرية لمنطقـــة اللجنـــة الاقتصاديـــة والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا
E/ESCWA/HS/1999/8	السياسات الإسكانية والتحضر: ملامح قطرية، لبنان
E/ESCWA/HS/1999/8/Rev.1	السياسات الإسكانية والتحضر: ملامح قطريـــة، المملكـــة الأردنيـــة الهاشمية

Symbol	Title
E/ESCWA/ID/1999/2	تقييم دور المنظمات غير الحكومية في الأراضي المحتلـــة وفـــرص التشابك فيما بينها في إطار السلطة الفلسطينية
E/ESCWA/ID/1999/3	تقرير عن بدايات تطبيق نظام الإدارة البيئية "أيزو ١٤٠٠٠"
E/ESCWA/ID/1999/4	Monitoring and Assessment of MENA Conference, Industry and Transport
E/ESCWA/ID/1999/5	Small and Medium Enterprises: Strategies, Policies and Support Institutions
E/ESCWA/ID/1999/8	National Capacity-Building in Selected ESCWA Member Countries in View of Technical Barriers to Trade and WTO Agreements
E/ESCWA/ID/1999/9	Review of Industry in ESCWA Member Countries, Bulletin Number 2
E/ESCWA/ID/1999/11	الإنتاجية وتطور الصناعات الغذائية في دول مختـــارة فـــي منطقـــة الإسكوا
E/ESCWA/POP/1999/1	Demographic and Related Socio-Economic Data Sheets for Member Countries of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia as Assessed in 1998, No. 10, 1999
E/ESCWA/POP/1999/3	النشرة السكانية، اللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا، العدد ٤٧
E/ESCWA/POP/1999/4	خمس سنوات بعد مؤتمر القاهرة: السياسات السكانية في الدول العربية
E/ESCWA/SD/1998/1	موقع القطاع الهامشي "غير المنظم" ودوره فـــي تنميـــة المجتمعـــات المحلية العربية مع إشارة خاصة لتجربتي مصر واليمن
E/ESCWA/SD/1998/2	زيادة الدخل وتأثيرها على مواجهة الفقر والايفـــاء بـــأحد المقومـــات الأساسية للتنمية المحلية
E/ESCWA/SD/1998/3	التنمية المحلية في المناطق الريفية العربية: مفاهيم وتجارب
E/ESCWA/SD/1998/4	التجربة العمانية في مجال تنمية المجتمعات المحلية
E/ESCWA/SD/1998/5	شروق، البرنامج الوطني المصري للتنمية الريفية المتكاملة
E/ESCWA/SD/1998/6	دور المنظمات الأهلية العربية في تنمية المجتمعات المحلية
E/ESCWA/SD/1998/7	تقييم نقدي لتجارب تنمية المجتمعات المحلية في الوطن العربي
E/ESCWA/SD/1998/8	دليل تنمية المجتمع المحلي
E/ESCWA/SD/1998/9	دليل تدريب المكفوفين على الحاسب الآلي باستخدام طريقة برايـــل، والمبادئ التوجيهية لضمان وصولهم إلى المعلومات الإلكترونية فـــي منطقة الإسكوا
E/ESCWA/SD/1998/9/Add.1	دليل تدريب المكفوفين على الحاسب الآلي باستخدام طريقة برايـــل، والمبادئ التوجيهية لضمان وصولهم الى المعلومات الإلكترونية فـــي منطقة الإسكوا، ملحق بلغة برايل
E/ESCWA/SD/1999/1	الدعم الطليعي للمشاركة المجتمعية

Symbol	Title
E/ESCWA/SD/1999/4	Social Impact of Restructuring with Special Reference to Employment [Also available in Arabic]
E/ESCWA/SD/1999/5	Sustainable Human Development Under Globalization: The Arab Challenge, Human Development Series No. 10 [Also available in Arabic]
E/ESCWA/SD/1999/6	Poverty Reduction Policies in Jordan and Lebanon: An Overview
E/ESCWA/SD/1999/7	التنمية الإنسانية واكتساب المعرفة المتقدمة في البلدان العربيـــة، دور التعليم العالي، والبحث والتطوير التكنولوجي
E/ESCWA/SD/1999/8	السياسات القطاعية لمكافحة الفقر في لبنان في منتصـف التسـعينات: قطاعا الصحة والتعليم
E/ESCWA/SD/1999/9	Poverty Reduction Policies in Egypt: An Overview
E/ESCWA/SD/1999/11	التنمية البشرية المستدامة ودور المنظمات غير الحكومية: حالة البلدان العربية
E/ESCWA/SD/2000/1	برنامج تأهيل العاملين في تنمية المجتمع المحلي
E/ESCWA/SD-WOM/1999/1	Feasibility and Operationalization of Microcredit Finance Facilities Targeting Poor Women in Urban and Rural Areas in Selected Arab Countries: Theoretical Perspectives and Practical Considerations
E/ESCWA/SD-WOM/1999/2	النوع الاجتماعي والمواطنة، دور المنظمات غير الحكومية في السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية: تقييم نقدي
E/ESCWA/SD-WOM/1999/3	تقييم دور المنظمات غير الحكومية في الأراضي المحتلـــة وفـرص التشابك فيما بينها في إطار السلطة الفلسطينية
E/ESCWA/SD-WOM/1999/4	دور المنظمات غير الحكومية في تنفيذ توصيات المؤتمرات العالميـــة وفي المتابعة المتكاملة لها
E/ESCWA/SD-WOM/1999/4/Add.1	دور المنظمات غير الحكومية فـي المتابعـة المتكاملـة للمؤتمـرات العالمية: تقييم ورؤية مستقبلية
E/ESCWA/SD-WOM/1999/5	Regional Evaluation of Progress Achieved in Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the Arab Countries
E/ESCWA/SD-WOM/2001/1	Female-Headed Households in Selected Conflict-Stricken ESCWA Countries: An Exploratory Survey for Formulating Poverty Alleviation Policies
E/ESCWA/STAT/1999/1	Users Guide - Labour Force Statistics Database
E/ESCWA/STAT/1999/8	Bulletin of Industrial Statistics for the Arab Countries, 1990-1998, Issue No. 4
	نشرة الإحصاءات الصناعية للدول العربيـــة، ١٩٩٠-١٩٩٨، العـدد الرابع

Symbol	Title
E/ESCWA/STAT/1999/11	Women and Men in the Arab Region: A Statistical Portrait 2000
E/ESCWA/STAT/2000/2	Bulletin on Vital Statistics in the ESCWA Region, Third Issue
	نشرة الإحصاءات الحيوية في منطقة اللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا، العدد الثالث
E/ESCWA/STAT/2000/4	National Accounts Studies of the ESCWA Region, Bulletin No. 20
	دراسات الحسابات القومية لمنطقة اللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا، النشرة العشرون
E/ESCWA/STAT/2000/5	External Trade Bulletin of the ESCWA Region, Tenth Issue
	نشرة التجارة الخارجية لمنطقة اللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا، العدد العاشر
E/ESCWA/STAT/2000/6	Statistical Abstract of the ESCWA Region 2000, Twentieth issue
	المجموعة الإحصائية لمنطقة اللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا، النشرة العشرين
E/ESCWA/TECH/1998/1/Rev.1	Higher Education Systems in the Arab States: Development of Science and Technology Indicators 1998
E/ESCWA/TECH/1998/3	Research and Development Systems in the Arab States: Development of Science and Technology Indicators 1998
E/ESCWA/TECH/1999/3	Review of Science and Technology in ESCWA Member Countries, Issue No. 2
E/ESCWA/TECH/1999/4	Science and Technology Policies for the Twenty-First Century
E/ESCWA/TECH/1999/6	تكنولوجيات الإنتاج والجودة في الصناعة الغذائية – الزراعية في دول الإسكوا
E/ESCWA/TECH/1999/7	Environmentally Sound Technologies in the Food Industry
E/ESCWA/TRANS/1999/1	الوضع الراهن والتصورات المستقبلية لتطوير الأساطيل البحرية التجارية ودورها في نقل التجارة البحرية في منطقة الإسكوا
E/ESCWA/TRANS/1999/4	استعراض تشريعات الموانئ البحرية في دول منطقة الإسكوا
E/ESCWA/TRANS/1999/5	Harmonization of Environmental Standards in the Transport Sector in ESCWA Member Countries
E/ESCWA/TRANS/1999/6	Technical Material, Development of a Spatial Information System for Selected Sectors in ESCWA Member Countries
E/ESCWA/TRANS/1999/8	تقرير مبدئي، تقييم البنية الأساسية والنقل في منطقة مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية

Symbol	Title
E/ESCWA/TRANS/1999/9	تطبيق التبادل الإلكتروني للبيانات ومعايير الأمم المتحدة لتسهيل الإدارة والتجارة والنقل في منطقة الإسكوا
E/ESCWA/TRANS/2000/1	Review of Transport in ESCWA Member Countries, No. 11 استعراض النقل في بلدان الإسكوا، العدد الحادي عشر
E/ESCWA/TRANS/2000/2	الإطار المنهجي لوضع وتحليل سياسات تطوير نظام النقل المتكامل في المشرق العربي، المجلد الأول، الوصف العام والجوانب الرئيسية
E/ESCWA/TRANS/2000/2/Add.1	Methodological Framework for the Integrated Transport System in the Arab Mashreq (ITSAM Framework): Volume II: A Policy Sensitive Model for Predicting International Freight Flows (Trade)
E/ESCWA/TRANS/2000/3	مشروع اتفاق الطرق الدولية في المشرق العربي
E/ESCWA/TRANS/2000/4	تسهيل نقل البضائع الدولية في منطقة الإسكوا، المجلد الأول، الخلاصة والنتائج والتوصيات
E/ESCWA/TRANS/2000/4/Add.1	تسهيل نقل البضائع الدولية في منطقة الإسكوا، المجلد الثاني، وصف عمليات نقل البضائع الدولية في الجمهورية اللبنانية
E/ESCWA/TRANS/2000/4/Add.2	تسهيل نقل البضائع الدولية في منطقة الإسكوا، المجلد الثالث، وصف عمليات نقل البضائع الدولية في المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية
E/ESCWA/TRANS/2000/4/Add.3	تسهيل نقل البضائع الدولية في منطقة الإسكوا، المجلد الرابع، وصف عمليات نقل البضائع الدولية في الجمهورية العربية السورية
E/ESCWA/TRANS/2000/4/Add.4	تسهيل نقل البضائع الدولية في منطقة الإسكوا، المجلد الخامس، وصف عمليات نقل البضائع الدولية في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة
E/ESCWA/TRANS/2000/4/Add.5	تسهيل نقل البضائع الدولية في منطقة الإسكوا، المجلد السادس، وصف عمليات نقل البضائع الدولية في جمهورية مصر العربية
E/ESCWA/TRANS/2000/5	آثار الإتفاق العام بشأن تجارة الخدمات (GATS) على النقل